Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ammonia largely diluted with sal-ammoniac, and hence cannot be one of the alkaline earths.

It is insoluble in potash, and is, therefore, not alumina or glucina. After ignition it dissolves readily in dilute acids, and is hence not zirconia or thorina. From zirconia it is further distinguished by its saline solutions, being precipitated by ferrocyanide of potassium.

It is not oxide of cerium, for it does not redden in the exterior flame of the blow-pipe, and because its salts are not precipitated by the sulphate of potash. The quantity of the yttria amounts to at least 3 per cent.

Dr. A. is still engaged in investigating the composition of pyrope; and expressed his intention of bringing his results on a future occasion in a more detailed form under the notice of the Academy, when he hoped also to be able to assign the true formula of the mineral.

Mr. J. Huband Smith exhibited to the Academy an ancient monastic seal, from an impression of which the annexed wood engraving is taken.

This seal has been for some time supposed to have been that of the Dean and Chapter of Lismore, and it was recently found among the effects of the late Rev. Sir George Bisshopp, formerly Dean of Lismore; but the legend around the seal shews this supposition to be totally groundless.

It reads thus: "SIGILLVM : CAPITVLI : PRIORIS : ET : CONVENTVS : DE : BVLLYNGIONA." It surrounds the figures of the Virgin and Child. She appears seated, and wearing a highly ornamented crown; her robe, which falls in gracefully arranged folds, displays no inconsiderable degree of skill and tastefulness of design. In her right hand is a star of five rays, intended possibly to represent the star of Bethlehem, to which the infant Saviour points. It is observable that his head displays the ecclesiastical tonsure. The seal is of

a pointed oval form, and measures two inches and seven-eighths in length, and one inch and three-quarters in its greatest breadth.

It has been surmised, with considerable appearance of probability, that this seal (which, if an inference were drawn solely from the style of the characters, might be pretty confidently referred to the close of the fourteenth, or the beginning of the fifteenth century) belonged to a monastic establishment dedicated to the Virgin, as Archdall states, [*Monast. Hibern.* 626,] at Ballindown, on Lough Garagh, in the county of Sligo, of which but inconsiderable remains now exist. It is said to have been founded by M'Donogh, lord of Corran and Tirreril, A.D. 1427, for nuns of the order of Saint Dominick, about the very period to which the characters of the legend may be attributed.

Like other names of places in Ireland, that of Ballindown is variously written. In a tract entitled, "Valor beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum in Hibernia," we find "V. de Ballendowne

in the "Diœcesis Tuamensis," of which the "Extenta et taxatio facta fuit, 28mo. Eliz." So that it seems highly probable that "Bullyngiona" may have been but an arbitrary Latinization of the same name by the artificer by whom the seal was made, possibly a monk of the religious house to which it belonged.

Mr. Clibborn made the following communication on the subject of the Leyden Jar.

"In Brand's Manual of Chemistry, vol. i., 3rd Edition, p. 76, I find it stated, that, 'if one Leyden jar be insulated, with its internal surface connected with the positive conductor, another jar may be charged from its exterior coating; and if this second jar be insulated, a third may be charged from its exterior coating, and so on for any number of jars, provided always that the exterior coating of the last jar be connected with the ground.'

"As my electrifying machine was but small, it occurred to me that I might economise both time and labour by constructing a battery of jars so arranged that I should be able to take advantage of this principle, and make one jar charge another, instead of my being obliged to charge the whole series; for, though they are all connected together, and charged by the same operation in the common electric battery, yet the time and labour consumed in charging the battery is exactly the same as if each jar were charged separately and then added to the series. A great saving of labour and time would have been effected had the arrangement of jars answered, for it was exactly the same as that described by Brand, so far as the charging part of the apparatus was concerned; but when the jars were loaded, or rather *should have been loaded*, they were made to turn through a quadrant, and form a new arrangement, by which all their outside coatings were connected together by a common conductor. A similar arrangement connected all their inside